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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

PATDOCTC@fr.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/525,058	BRABEC ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	GOLAM MOWLA	1795

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 July 2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-17 and 20-27 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-17 and 20-27 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 08/19/2008.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's response of 07/16/2008 does not place the Application in condition for allowance.
2. Claims 1-17 and 20-27 are pending.

Status of Objections and Rejections

3. All objections and rejections from the previous office Action mailed on 07/08/2008 are maintained.

Claim Objections

4. Claim 7 is objected to because of the following informalities: "a first electrode supported the structured surface of the substrate" is recited, although "a first electrode supported **by** the structured surface of the substrate" is intended. It is suggested to insert – by – after supported. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
6. Claims 23 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Fujimori et al. (US PGPUB 2002/0108649, cited in prior office Action).

Regarding claim 23, Fujimori discloses a photovoltaic cell, comprising:

- a substrate (2, fig. 2, ¶ 0069) having a surface (top surface of the substrate 2);
- a support layer (barrier layer 8; fig. 2) having a surface, the support layer being supported by the substrate (2)
- a first electrode (first electrode 3, fig. 2, ¶ 0069) supported by the support layer (8);
- a second electrode (second electrode 6, fig. 2, ¶ 0069); and
- an organic semiconductor (hole transport layer 5, fig. 2; ¶ 0069, 0104, 0016, 0221, 0223) between the first (3) and second (6) electrodes,
 - wherein the surface of the organic semiconductor (top surface of layer 5) is planar (see fig. 1).

Regarding claim 27, Fujimori further discloses that the support layer (8) has a planar surface (see fig. 1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
8. Claims 1-11, 14-15, 21-23, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Fujimori in view of Tiedje et al. (US 4514582, as cited in previous office action).

Regarding claim 1, Fujimori discloses an organic photovoltaic component (photoelectric conversion device comprising organic compound, see abstract) comprising:

- a substrate (2, fig. 2, ¶ 0069),
- a first electrode (first electrode 3, fig. 2, ¶ 0069) supported by the substrate (2),
- an organic semiconductor (hole transport layer 5, fig. 2; ¶ 0069, 0104, 0016, 0221, 0223) layer supported by the first electrode (3) and
- a second electrode (second electrode 6, fig. 2, ¶ 0069) supported by the organic semiconductor layer (5),
 - wherein the semiconductor layer (5) has a planar surface (see layer 5).

However, Fujimori does not explicitly disclose whether the substrate has a surface that is structured.

Tiedje teaches a photovoltaic device (col. 3, lines 41-43) wherein the substrate (2) is structured (see fig. 2; col. 3, lines 41-43). Tiedje utilizes a structured substrate because such use is conventional in the photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths (col. 5, lines 11-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized the structured substrate of Tiedje in the photovoltaic component of Fujimori, because such use is conventional in the solar or

photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths, as taught by Tiedje.

Regarding claim 2, Fujimori in view of Tiedje teaches that the substrate has a surface that is structured. Fujimori further discloses that said substrate (2) is a flexible sheet that is structured (¶ 0074).

Regarding claim 3, Fujimori in view of Tiedje further discloses that the substrate (2) below the semiconductor layer (5) is structured.

Regarding claims 4 and 5, Fujimori discloses a method, comprising:

- providing a substrate (2, fig. 2, ¶ 0069) having a surface; and
- supporting a semiconductor layer (hole transport layer 5, fig. 2, ¶ 0069, 0106, 0221, 0223) with the surface of the substrate (2), wherein the semiconductor has a planar surface (see figs. 1 and 2).

However, Fujimori does not explicitly disclose whether the substrate has a structured surface.

Tiedje teaches a method of making a photovoltaic (col. 3, lines 41-43) wherein the substrate (2) is structured (see fig. 2; col. 3, lines 41-43). Tiedje utilizes a structured substrate because such use is conventional in the photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths (col. 5, lines 11-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized the structured the surface of the substrate of Tiedje in the method of Fujimori, because such use is conventional in the art as it allows for an

increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths, as taught by Tiedje.

Regarding claim 6, Fujimori in view of Tiedje discloses that the substrate has a structured surface (see discussion above for claim 5). Fujimori further discloses that the method further comprises disposing an additional layer (electrode 3; fig. 1 and 2) on the structured surface of the substrate so that the additional layer has a structured surface (“*The first electrode 3 is ...formed into a shape, for example, which has a plurality of comb teeth*”, ¶ 0081) that supports the semiconductor layer (5).

Regarding claim 7, Fujimori discloses a photovoltaic cell, comprising:

- a substrate (2, fig. 2, ¶ 0069) having a surface,
- a first electrode (first electrode 3, fig. 2, ¶ 0069) supported by the substrate (2),
- an organic semiconductor (hole transport layer 5, fig. 2; ¶ 0069, 0104, 0016, 0221, 0223) layer supported by the first electrode (3) and
- a second electrode (second electrode 6, fig. 2, ¶ 0069) supported by the organic semiconductor layer (5),
 - wherein the semiconductor layer (5) has a planar surface (see layer 5; figs. 1 and 2).

However, Fujimori does not explicitly disclose whether the surface of the substrate is structured.

Tiedje teaches a photovoltaic device (col. 3, lines 41-43) wherein the substrate (2) is structured (see fig. 2; col. 3, lines 41-43). Tiedje utilizes a structured substrate

because such use is conventional in the photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths (col. 5, lines 11-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized the structured substrate of Tiedje in the photovoltaic component of Fujimori, because such use is conventional in the solar or photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths, as taught by Tiedje.

Regarding claim 8, Fujimori in view Tiedje teaches that the substrate has a surface that is structured. Fujimori further discloses that said substrate (2) is a flexible sheet that is structured (¶ 0074).

Regarding claim 9, Fujimori further discloses that the first electrode (3) is structured ("The first electrode 3 is ...formed into a shape, for example, which has a plurality of comb teeth", ¶ 0081).

Regarding claim 10, Fujimori further discloses that the first electrode (3) is disposed on the substrate (2, see fig. 2).

Regarding claim 11, Fujimori further discloses that the first electrode (3) is made of ITO. Electrode made of ITO is a cathode (applicant's specification, page 2, ¶ 3).

Regarding claim 14, Fujimori further discloses that the photovoltaic cell further comprises a planarized layer (barrier layer 8, ¶ 0069; see fig. 7 that shows the barrier layer is planarized) between the organic semiconductor (5) and the first electrode (3).

Regarding claim 15, Fujimori further discloses that the first electrode (3) is disposed on the substrate (2) (see fig. 2).

Regarding claim 21, Fujimori further discloses that the first electrode (3) has a structured surface ("The first electrode 3 is ...formed into a shape, for example, which has a plurality of comb teeth", ¶ 0081).

Regarding claim 22, Fujimori further discloses that the first electrode (3) has a structured surface ("The first electrode 3 is ...formed into a shape, for example, which has a plurality of comb teeth", ¶ 0081).

Regarding claim 23, Fujimori discloses a photovoltaic cell, comprising:

- a substrate (2, fig. 2, ¶ 0069) having a surface (top surface of the substrate 2);
- a support layer (barrier layer 8; fig. 2) having a surface, the support layer being supported by the substrate (2)
- a first electrode (first electrode 3, fig. 2, ¶ 0069) supported by the support layer (8);
- a second electrode (second electrode 6, fig. 2, ¶ 0069); and
- an organic semiconductor (hole transport layer 5, fig. 2; ¶ 0069, 0104, 0016, 0221, 0223) between the first (3) and second (6) electrodes,
 - wherein the surface of the organic semiconductor (top surface of layer 5) is planar (see fig. 1).

However, Fujimori does not explicitly disclose whether the substrate has a surface that is structured.

Tiedje teaches a photovoltaic device (col. 3, lines 41-43) wherein the substrate (2) is structured (see fig. 2; col. 3, lines 41-43). Tiedje utilizes a structured substrate

because such use is conventional in the photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths (col. 5, lines 11-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized the structured substrate of Tiedje in the photovoltaic component of Fujimori, because such use is conventional in the solar or photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths, as taught by Tiedje.

Regarding claim 27, Fujimori further discloses that the support layer (8) has a planar surface (see fig. 1).

9. Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Fujimori in view of Tiedje as applied to claim 7 above, and further in view of Nakamura (US 6291763, cited in the prior Office Action).

Regarding claim 12, Fujimori in view of Tiedje discloses a photovoltaic cell (photoelectric conversion element, see title) addressing all the limitation of the instant claim 7, as addressed above. Fujimori, however, does not explicitly disclose whether the photovoltaic cell further comprise a planarized layer between the substrate and the first electrode.

Nakamura teaches a photovoltaic cell (photoelectric conversion device, see title) wherein the cell comprises a planarized layer (metal mesh 9, fig 2B) between the substrate (transparent substrate 13, fig. 2B, Col. 29, lines 49-54) and first electrode (transparent conductor layer, 12, fig. 2B, Col. 29, lines 49-54). Nakamura uses the

additional planarized layer between the substrate (13) and the first electrode (12) because it allows for a decrease in the resistance of the transparent substrate (Col. 6, lines 22-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize the planarized layer of Nakamura between the substrate and electrode in the photovoltaic cell of Fujimori in view of Tiedje, because it allows for a decrease in the resistance of the transparent substrate, as taught by Nakamura.

Regarding claim 13, Fujimori in view of Tiedje and Nakamura discloses that a planarized layer between the substrate and the first electrode. Since the planarized layer is in between the substrate and the first electrode, the electrode is disposed on the planarized surface.

10. Claims 16-17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Fujimori in view of Shinohara et al. (US 5891264, as cited in IDS submitted on 05/09/2005).

Regarding claim 16, Fujimori discloses a photovoltaic cell, comprising:

- a substrate (2, fig. 2, ¶ 0069);
- a first electrode (first electrode 3, fig. 2, ¶ 0069) supported by the substrate (2);
- a first layer (barrier layer 8; fig. 2) supported by the first electrode (3);
- a second layer (electron transport layer 4 with dye 5 absorbed therein; fig. 2) supported by the first layer (8) (fig. 2);

- a second electrode (second electrode 6, fig. 2, ¶ 0069); and
- an organic semiconductor (hole transport layer 5, fig. 2; ¶ 0069, 0104, 0016, 0221, 0223) between the first (3) and second (6) electrodes,
 - wherein the first electrode (3) is structured ("The first electrode 3 is ...formed into a shape, for example, which has a plurality of comb teeth", ¶ 0081), a surface of the second layer (top surface of layer 4) is planar (see fig. 1), and a surface of the organic semiconductor (top surface of layer 5) is planar (see fig. 1).

However, Fujimori is silent as to whether the surface of the first layer (8) is structured.

Shinohara discloses a solar cell wherein a first layer (barrier layer 11; fig. 2) supported by the first electrode (Al film 10) and the surface of the first layer is structured (see fig. 2). Shinohara utilizes a structured barrier layer, i.e., first layer because it absorbs a long wavelength component of light easily (col. 9, lines 14-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized the structured first layer of Shinohara in the photovoltaic cell of Fujimori, because it allows the absorption of long wavelength component of light easily, as taught by Shinohara.

Regarding claim 17, Fujimori further discloses that the substrate (2) is not structured (see fig. 1).

Regarding claim 20, Fujimori further discloses the substrate (2) is flexible (¶ 0074).

11. Claims 24 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Fujimori in view of Shinohara.

Regarding claims 24, Fujimori discloses a photovoltaic cell as discussed above for claim 23 (see discussion for claim 23 under “*Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. 102*”).

Fujimori, however, is silent as to whether the surface of the support layer is structured.

Shinohara discloses a solar cell wherein a support layer (barrier layer 11; fig. 2) supported by the first electrode (Al film 10) and the surface of the support layer (11) is structured (see fig. 2). Shinohara utilizes a structured barrier layer, i.e., support layer because it absorbs a long wavelength component of light easily (col. 9, lines 14-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized the structured first layer of Shinohara in the photovoltaic cell of Fujimori, because it allows the absorption of long wavelength component of light easily, as taught by Shinohara.

Regarding claim 26, Fujimori discloses that the surface of the substrate is planar (see fig. 1).

12. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Fujimori in view of Shinohara as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of Tiedje.

Fujimori in view of Shinohara discloses a photovoltaic cell wherein the surface of the support layer (8) is structured (see discussion above for claim 24). Fujimori further discloses that the surface of the substrate is planar (see fig. 1 or 2). None of the references explicitly teach that the surface of the substrate is structured.

Tiedje teaches a photovoltaic device (col. 3, lines 41-43) wherein the substrate (2) is structured (see fig. 2; col. 3, lines 41-43). Tiedje utilizes a structured substrate because such use is conventional in the photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths (col. 5, lines 11-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized the structured substrate of Tiedje in the photovoltaic component of Fujimori in view of Shinohara, because such use is conventional in the solar or photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths, as taught by Tiedje.

13. Claims 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Fujimori in view of Tiedje as applied to claim 23 above, and further in view of Shinohara.

Regarding claim 24, Fujimori in view of Tiedje discloses a photovoltaic cell as discussed above for claim 23 (see discussion for claim 23 under “*Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. 103*”). Fujimori, however, is silent as to whether the surface of the support layer is structured.

Shinohara discloses a solar cell wherein a support layer (barrier layer 11; fig. 2) supported by the first electrode (Al film 10) and the surface of the support layer (11) is structured (see fig. 2). Shinohara utilizes a structured barrier layer, i.e., support layer because it absorbs a long wavelength component of light easily (col. 9, lines 14-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized the structured first layer of Shinohara in the

photovoltaic cell of Fujimori, because it allows the absorption of long wavelength component of light easily, as taught by Shinohara.

Regarding claim 25, Fujimori in view of Tiedje discloses that the surface of the substrate is structured (see discussion for claim 23 under “*Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. 103*”).

14. Claims 23-24 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Fujimori in view of Shinohara.

Regarding claims 23-24, Fujimori discloses a photovoltaic cell, comprising:

- a substrate (2, fig. 2, ¶ 0069) having a surface (top surface of the substrate 2);
- a support layer (barrier layer 8; fig. 2) having a surface, the support layer being supported by the substrate (2)
- a first electrode (first electrode 3, fig. 2, ¶ 0069) supported by the support layer (8);
- a second electrode (second electrode 6, fig. 2, ¶ 0069); and
- an organic semiconductor (hole transport layer 5, fig. 2; ¶ 0069, 0104, 0016, 0221, 0223) between the first (3) and second (6) electrodes,
 - wherein the surface of the organic semiconductor (top surface of layer 5) is planar (see fig. 1).

Fujimori, however, is silent as to whether the surface of the support layer is structured.

Shinohara discloses a solar cell wherein a support layer (barrier layer 11; fig. 2) supported by the first electrode (Al film 10) and the surface of the support layer (11) is structured (see fig. 2). Shinohara utilizes a structured barrier layer, i.e., support layer because it absorbs a long wavelength component of light easily (col. 9, lines 14-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized the structured first layer of Shinohara in the photovoltaic cell of Fujimori, because it allows the absorption of long wavelength component of light easily, as taught by Shinohara.

Regarding claim 26, Fujimori discloses that the surface of the substrate is planar (see fig. 1).

Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's arguments filed on 07/16/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 23 and 27

Applicant argues that "Fujimori does not disclose a photovoltaic cell having a surface of a semiconductor is planar, a surface of a substrate that is structured and/or a surface of a support layer is structured, as required by claims 23 and 27. Hence, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection" (see Remarks, page 1).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Fujimori does indeed disclose that the semiconductor surface is planar (top surface of layer 5 is planar; see fig. 1)

Examiner also notes that the claim was interpreted using "or" as recited in line 8, not using "and". Therefore, the reference does not have to teach all three limitations to anticipate the claim. Since Fujimori discloses that the semiconductor surface is planar, the claim is anticipated.

In addition, Examiner also notes that if the generic claim 23 requires the surface of the substrate is structured, that will make the claim 26 indefinite as the surface can not be structured and planar at the same time.

Examiner also notes that if the generic claim 23 requires the surface of the support layer is structured, that will make the claim 27 indefinite as the surface can not be structured and planar at the same time.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a)

Claims 1-5 and 21-22

Applicant argues that "as would be readily understood by one skilled in the art, Fujimori's process for making his device would result in a device in which the semiconductor layer would have the same general degree of structure as the substrate. This is consistent, for example, with Fujimori's Figure 1. Thus, making the Examiner's proposed combination of Fujimori and Tiedje would not result in the subject matter covered by claims 1-15, 21 and 22. Nor would it have been obvious to modify the

processes disclosed by Fujimori and/or Tiedje to provide the subject matter covered by these claim" (see Remarks, page 2).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Fujimori discloses that the reference is open to any kind modification without departing from the scope of the invention (see [0363]). Tiedje teaches a photovoltaic device (col. 3, lines 41-43) wherein the substrate (2) is structured (see fig. 2; col. 3, lines 41-43). Tiedje utilizes a structured substrate because such use is conventional in the photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths (col. 5, lines 11-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized the structured substrate of Tiedje in the photovoltaic component of Fujimori, because such use is conventional in the solar or photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths, as taught by Tiedje.

Applicant also argues that "even assuming that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine Fujimori and Tiedje in the manner suggested by the Examiner and further assuming that such a combination could be made, the result of the combination would not be the subject matter covered by claims 1-15, 21 and 22" (see Remarks, page 2).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. The combination provides the subject matter covered by claims 1-15 and 21-22 (see claim rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as provided above).

Claims 23-25 and 27

Applicant also argues that “as would be readily understood by one skilled in the art, Fujimori's process for making his device would result in a device having a support layer and a semiconductor layer with the same general degree of structure as the substrate. This is consistent, for example, with Fujimori's Figure 1. Thus, making the Examiner's proposed combination of Fujimori and Tiedje would not result in the subject matter covered by claims 23-25 and 27. Further, it would not have been obvious to modify Fujimori and/or Tiedje to provide such subject matter. As a result, without conceding that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine Fujimori and Tiedje in the manner suggested by the Examiner or that it could have even been possible to make such a combination, even assuming that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine Fujimori and Tiedje in the manner suggested by the Examiner and further assuming that such a combination could be made, the result of the combination would not be the subject matter covered by claims 23-25 and 27. Shinohara does not cure the deficiencies of the combination of Fujimori and Tiedje, so the combination of Fujimori, Tiedje and Shinohara does not result in the subject matter covered by claims 23-25 and 27” (see Remarks, page 2).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Fujimori discloses that the reference is open to any kind modification without departing from the scope of the invention (see [0363]). Tiedje teaches a photovoltaic device (col. 3, lines 41-43) wherein the substrate (2) is structured (see fig. 2; col. 3, lines 41-43). Tiedje utilizes a structured substrate because such use is conventional in the photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in

the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths (col. 5, lines 11-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized the structured substrate of Tiedje in the photovoltaic component of Fujimori, because such use is conventional in the solar or photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths, as taught by Tiedje. In addition, the combination provides the subject matter covered by claims 23-25 and 27 (see claim rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as provided above).

Claims 16-17 and 20

Applicant also argues that "as would be readily understood by one skilled in the art, Fujimori's process for making his device would result in a device having a first layer and a semiconductor layer with the same general degree of structure as the substrate. This is consistent, for example, with Fujimori's Figure 1. Thus, making the Examiner's proposed combination of Fujimori and Shinohara would not result in the subject matter covered by claims 16, 17 and 20. Nor would it have been obvious to modify Fujimori and/or Shinohara to provide such subject matter. Hence, without conceding that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine Fujimori and Shinohara in the manner suggested by the Examiner or that it could have even been possible to make such a combination, even assuming that it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine Fujimori and Shinohara in the manner suggested by the Examiner and further assuming that such a combination could be made, the result of the

combination would not be the subject matter covered by claims 16, 17 and 20" (see Remarks, pages 2-3).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Fujimori discloses that the reference is open to any kind modification without departing from the scope of the invention (see [0363]). Shinohara discloses a solar cell wherein a first layer (barrier layer 11; fig. 2) supported by the first electrode (Al film 10) and the surface of the first layer is structured (see fig. 2). Shinohara utilizes a structured barrier layer, i.e., first layer because it absorbs a long wavelength component of light easily (col. 9, lines 14-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized the structured first layer of Shinohara in the photovoltaic cell of Fujimori, because it allows the absorption of long wavelength component of light easily, as taught by Shinohara. In addition, the combination provides the subject matter covered by claims 16-17 and 20 (see claim rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as provided above).

Claims 23-26

Applicant also argues that "as would be readily understood by one skilled in the art, Fujimori's process for making his device would result in a device having a support layer and a semiconductor layer with the same general degree of structure as the substrate. This is consistent, for example, with Fujimori's Figure 1. Thus, making the Examiner's proposed combination of Fujimori and Shinohara would not result in the subject matter covered by claims 23-26. Moreover, it would not have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Fujimori and/or Shinohara to provide such subject matter.

Tiedje does not cure the infirmities of the combination of Fujimori and Shinohara.

Therefore, the combination of Fujimori, Shinohara and Tiedje does not render obvious the subject matter covered by claims 24-26" (see Remarks, page 3).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Fujimori discloses that the reference is open to any kind modification without departing from the scope of the invention (see [0363]). Tiedje teaches a photovoltaic device (col. 3, lines 41-43) wherein the substrate (2) is structured (see fig. 2; col. 3, lines 41-43). Tiedje utilizes a structured substrate because such use is conventional in the photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths (col. 5, lines 11-15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized the structured substrate of Tiedje in the photovoltaic component of Fujimori, because such use is conventional in the solar or photovoltaic art as it allows for an increase in the photoconductivity of the semiconductor at long wavelengths, as taught by Tiedje. In addition, the combination provides the subject matter covered by claims 23-26 (see claim rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as provided above).

Conclusion

16. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Correspondence/Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to GOLAM MOWLA whose telephone number is (571) 270-5268. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 0900-1700 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, ALEXA NECKEL can be reached on (571) 272-1446. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/G. M./
Examiner, Art Unit 1795

/Alexa D. Neckel/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1795